

---

LOOKING-GLASS

FOR THE

*ROYAL FAMILY.*

---

Price 1s. 6d.

---

[Entered at Stationer's Hall.]

---





1797



Ayez PITIÉ de NOUS!!

The Cloud capt Towers &c  
Pub<sup>d</sup> as the Act directs April 1<sup>st</sup> 1797 by the Kings Friend



A  
**LOOKING-GLASS**

FOR THE

**ROYAL FAMILY:**

WITH

DOCUMENTS FOR BRITISH LADIES,

AND

ALL FOREIGNERS RESIDING IN LONDON.

BEING

A POSTSCRIPT

TO

**THE NEW BRIGHTON GUIDE.**

---

BY JOHN WILLIAMS,

Whose public Appellation is

**ANTHONY PASQUIN.**

---

MENE, TEKEL, UPHARSIN.—*Vide the Holy Bible.*

---

London:

PRINTED FOR H. D. SYMONDS, PATERNOSTER-ROW, AND  
T. BELLAMY, KING-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN.

M.DCC.XC.VII.

---

## A SYNOPSIS OR APOLOGY for the FRONTISPIECE.

---

*AS it is in the disposition of guilt and folly to realize what it fears, I deem it expedient to explain the tendencies of the Print, which I have prefixed to this work—it is the issue of a Dream: methought I was in Utopia, and saw a gaunt instrument of destruction, pulling down that building which he had affected to admire, and which it was his duty to have sustained; and ere its final declension was perfected, the constituent parts tumbled about my ears with horrible disorder: the lady, falling on her own sword, was the presumed governess of the family, who had lost her wits by ill usage; the bird of prey, in the fore ground, had picked the lady's pocket, and is carrying off the spoil to her own nest; the rats in the trap are vermin, who were caught in the vile act of betraying their old friends by a gilded bait; the crested monkey, on the Corinthian pedestal, is not the portrait of LORD GRENVILLE, nor are the Fungi, at its base, emblematical of the offspring of LORD LIVERPOOL or GEORGE ROSE; the figures hanging are two unfortunate women of notoriety; one sold looking-glasses, and the other was a Tartar; the mansion in the back ground was the metropolitan residence of a female pawnbroker, who lost her reputation and existence by an unnatural amour; and the multitude, that are driven from before her door by the military, are hungry claimants, drying up their tears with their duplicates;—the Eye signifies the collected vision of Providence, looking with anger on its worst and most pitiable spectacle!—the tomb-stone is a bagatelle, signifying nothing!*

*I have expounded the prominent parts to satisfy the extreme delicacy of the Cabinet: it is evidently the transfiguration of a vision, and as such is not worthy of notice; but it is impossible that the Government can be seriously offended at my dozing, who have themselves been dreaming for the last five years.*

---





C

A  
LETTER  
TO  
EARL CHOLMONDELY.

MY LORD,

I AM disposed to believe that your Lordship would not willingly do an unworthy office, which, considering you as a modern Peer, is paying you no mean compliment.—I have thought it necessary to premise so much, lest you might be induced to imagine, that I was actuated in this measure by a peculiar antipathy or disrespect.

Although there is nothing more certain than that truth is the great bugbear of the *privileged orders*, in this æra: it forms their first apprehension, and their last evil: it is their bane, their purgatory, their terror, and their horror; they pine at its approaches, and they perish in its embraces; and rather than undergo an examination, they would supplicate to be extinct!—yet, notwithstanding all these discouraging symptoms, I have *presumed* to address your Lordship on a subject at once momentous and melancholy: I am sincere when I assure your Lordship, that I should not have given you or myself this trouble, had not your particular situation in the Royal establishment at Carlton House, and your misconception of my motives, rendered you a fit conveyance for the ensuing cursory statement:

I profess to have three points in view, in this Epistle; *viz.*—the unmasking of the false adherents to the PRINCESS of WALES: the refutation of the slanders administered, under their influence and direction, in the journals of the government exclusively, towards her august husband; and the present general condition of the women of fashion in this country.

Since the publication of *The New Brighton Guide*, it was my hope, in common with the best friends to the PRINCE of WALES, that the verbal war of bickering should mutually cease, as answer-



ing no very healthful purpose to either party: two months have elapsed, in which there have appeared two hundred libels upon his Royal Highness, and each seemed to acquire bitterness, in proportion as they advanced, having apparently the foul idea in contemplation of destroying his character for ever:—the Wednesdays and the Mondays were selected for the principal discharge of the accumulating venom, being rendered eventual to the Princess's ostentatious visits to the Opera, on the preceding Tuesdays and Saturdays!

To such language as the Writers of the *TRUE BRITON* or *TIMES* can furnish, I disdain to reply; they are not of sufficient force and dignity to awaken my resentment: but it remains to enquire, what essential service any cause can derive, from the uninterrupted use of base epithets: they amount to no proof of innocence in the enraged party, but on the contrary, as they are supposed to substitute desperation for argument: their want of good manners, and their apprehension of exposure, are now so disgustingly and coarsely expressed, that it seems to form a part of their belief, that they can absolutely murder with foul language. In the meridian of Billingsgate, such vulgarity may have weight; but in any other circle, such outrageous folly defeats its own purposes.—There can be no fact more evident, than that the King or Queen have no interest whatever in the Treasury Prints, but what applies to the interests or purposes of the administration: their Majesties are rendered the *instruments*, and not the *principals*, in their governing machine. The Editors of these Journals (who to do them justice, are as dull and stupidly malignant as their worst enemies can wish them) fabricate their own local divinities; with them, Mr. WILBERFORCE has a claim on canonization; Mr. ROSE is a Saint; Mr. DUNDAS a Demi-god; and Mr. PITT the political Almighty: beyond that, their order of celestial beings does not extend. They have, indeed, recently characterized the PRINCESS of WALES as a *Diana*; but they render her amusements unappropriate, by making her hunt nothing but her husband, and keeping him continually in hot water.

That the PRINCE of WALES never could have a friendship for such a man as Mr. PITT, and that Mr. PITT has none for the

PRINCE,







PRINCE, I can readily believe. No two beings can be constituted of more opposing materials. One seems as if he had been swaddled in the full blaze of the meridian, and the other amid the snows of Lapland:—one seems to breathe forth his soul in his *devoirs* to beauty, and the other would regard the Spartan Belle with contempt:—perhaps I am not remotely wrong when I aver, that half the inconveniences to which the Prince has been so artfully subjected, were attributable to this vast dissimilarity of character. Impelled by the most high and generous motives, he recently made a tender of his services to go to Ireland\*, as the Representative of his

\* The PRINCE of WALES actually made an offer to go as Lord Lieutenant to Ireland, an offer which, in whatever view it may be considered, either as resting on the demand of a redress of grievances, or simply on an offer of personal service in sharing the fate of that loyal and oppressed kingdom in the hour of danger, reflects infinite honor on the public spirit and patriotism of the PRINCE, and cannot fail to give to the country the most favourable impression of his understanding.

A Writer in the Treasury Prints is eager to take from the PRINCE the merit of originating this offer, and craftily affects to ascribe it to the Counsels of the Opposition. This libel is not very accurate in point of fact. The highest law authority in England could have told him that he had introduced his Royal Highness into very different society. Whether it was his own handsome offer, or whether he yielded to the very pressing invitations from the Sister Kingdom, is a matter of little consequence. A measure of sound political wisdom loses none of its importance on account of the fountain from which it springs.

We should not have taken notice of the invectives, if he had not mingled with his abuse an observation that is something worse than indiscreet. He says, "that the PRINCE of WALES, as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, could not be controlled by the Government in England." This writer must know that no measure of the Cabinet of Ireland can pass without the Great Seal of England being first affixed to it. What then is the insinuation of this paragraph? That the PRINCE of WALES is too high to be controlled by the law; or at least that it would not be practicable to make him invariably yield to the rules of the Constitution. It is not easy for language to do justice to the mischievous intention of this libel. Did ever the rankest Jacobinism strike a more fatal blow at the existence of Royalty? It is an attempt to spread a poisonous feeling over the country, that would follow the PRINCE even to the Throne; for the evil suggestion that he is not to be trusted with the narrow powers of a Representative of the Crown, would equally apply to him, if invested with the Crown itself.

The unwise speech of the LORD CHANCELLOR of IRELAND induced us to contrast with its violence and impolicy the seasonable and liberal offer which the PRINCE had made. It surely cannot be in the contemplation of any party in either kingdom to identify their individual interests with the general fate, resolved, like SAMSON, if they must fall, to bring down the Temple of the Empire along with them. Nothing but the reform of laws that ought never to have existed can restore Ireland to itself, and we merely asserted that this required system would be introduced with peculiar grace by the Son of their Sovereign.

his amiable Father; but this salutary offer was nipped in the bud: it was not, it appears, consistent with the aims of the Cabinet, that such a personage should be *permitted* to heal the wounds of that insulted bleeding Island: yet who could be so proper as him, whose felicity is so essentially interwoven in the tranquillity and prosperity of the realm?

The intention of this work, and which I trust is clearly manifested, is not to offend or injure the PRINCESS of WALES, but to allure her from the hurtful influence of that *Cabal*, who, in the fervor of an unjustifiable ambition, are shaking the base of the constitution. They appear to have conceived the hope to execute what is in its nature impracticable, and what, if possible, would be more detrimental to themselves, than that ILLUSTRIOUS PERSON, whom they have been labouring so insidiously to destroy; but the folly of cunning is more blind than any other species of human weakness!

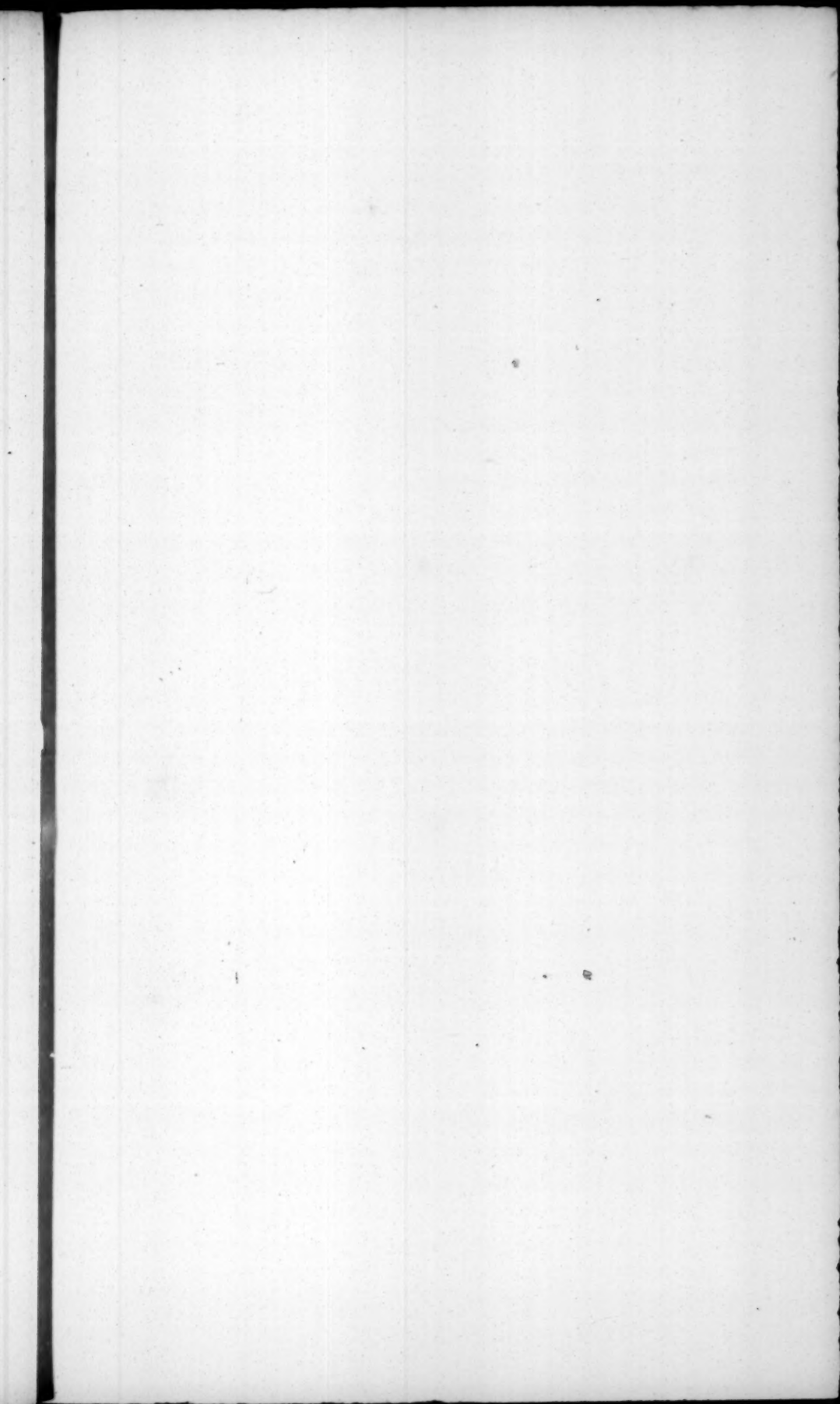
The indefatigable Junto alluded to, are toiling hard and incessantly to do that for the PRINCESS of WALES, through the medium of pity, which they cannot do through the medium of justice; and want to make her claims, as a woman, supersede that influence which should be wholly dependant on veracity and conjugal dignity: yet this point cannot be effected by the shameful tissue of *gloomy execration and toothless malignity*:—believe me, that I was never very solicitous to be a Lady's foe; but when I find the many

Into this discussion the Ministerial Paragraphists have introduced matter most dangerous and false. They can neither justify it by any circumstance in the PRINCE's life, nor by any motive of attachment to the Royal House. We have never scrupled to express our regret that he should have given rise, by occasional indecorum, to public uneasiness; his former attachment to some dissolute personages, it is to be presumed, will never return. The dignity of a monarch, even in embryo, should not be tarnished by an association with dicers and drivellers: he must recollect that he will be sullied or renowned in proportion as those who imingle with him are delicate or abandoned. We are not the panegyrists of Mr. PITT; and, luckily for the happiness of human kind, it seems to have been the dispensation of the Omnipotent, that his likeness should not be multiplied, as his imputed hopes are not strictly consonant to the Cyprian Law. The rash and systematic insolence of creatures of his will towards the PRINCE could not, we should imagine, be very consolatory to the Royal Parents; but it is possible that the *nod* of this haughty innovator may supercede the functions of humanity. It is an endearing feature in the conduct of the Heir Apparent, that he has uniformly avowed and acted on the most zealous principles of innate love, and practical obedience to the Constitution of the Country.

combine









combine to oppress one, and acting from unworthy motives, I shall venture to support her, in despite of the rage of such well-bred furies. To honor a *good woman* is among the first duties of manhood: the causes and effects which are comprehended in their very important agency, demand our deepest consideration and respect; but if every question resulting from the baneful movements of a malign, intriguing, or abandoned female, is to be resolved into an affront upon the amiable, equally with the unamiable part of the sex, those soft, great and noble traits in their character, which induce us to esteem and adore, will become obliterated in the ruin of comparison. Men will be inclined to expect nothing beyond sensual delight, and the political as well as moral state of matrimony will be perverted from a blessing to a calamity!

The little, dirty, scandalous arts which have been practised by that interested party, who, under the idea of espousing the cause of the PRINCESS of WALES, are in fact destroying her, are of that hated complexion as can have no weight with a discerning or generous mind; but their influence upon the people in general has been astonishing and calamitous: busy emissaries have been employed to circulate the most vile and diabolical falsehoods, relative to the behaviour of the Prince towards the Princess; and nothing has been omitted that the parties imagined could improperly operate upon a vulgar female imagination: in one place I heard it confidently asserted that he had repeatedly *struck* her; and many of the company very naturally and properly burst out into an exclamation of resentment: in another place I heard it as boldly affirmed that he had communicated a disease of the most baneful and abhorrent tendency; and all who heard and believed the report very naturally and properly burst out into an exclamation of horror! others declared that he had sold her jewels, to disable her from appearing at Court, and many attested that he used the most opprobrious epithets whenever he addressed her personally. All these abominable and malicious representations were dissipated with unceasing industry from one part of the realm to the other, and were the usual topics of conversation with all degrees and sexes, from the milliners in the heights of Mary-le-bone, to the hucksters in the purlieus of Wapping: the intention of his enemies was to overthrow him by sap and  
with

with regularity, and they were not very scrupulous as to the means. When any of these wretched calumniators were questioned as to the validity of the report, they swore loudly that they had it from one, who had it from another, who had it from the nurse, or some immediate attendant on the Princess: and in this dark and base and shameful manner has the honor and propriety of the PRINCE OF WALES been sported with, and such is the frailty and imbecility of our nature, but particularly in the unenlightened part of society, that the error which their faith has adopted is nearly immoveable: they consider the arguments of truth to remove it as an attack upon their pride or perception, and they become more tenacious, in proportion as they are unwillingly refuted.

"Destroy their fibs and sophistry in vain,

"The creature's at his dirty work again,"

That there is a *female cabal*, most sedulously labouring at this period to influence the thoughts and actions of a certain ILLUSTRIOUS LADY, cannot be questioned: their names have been arranged and presented to the public, and as the verity of that proclamation has been openly attacked by a threatened pamphlet, and the following *sore* paragraph, which was inserted in the *True Briton*, and other papers in the *management* of Mr. PITT's friends:

"The subject of the *Carlton-House mysteries* affords so fine a scope to certain scribblers, who subsist upon *defamation*, that they are hard at work; and with the *credulous* and the *malignant* they may reap a good harvest."

I thought it expedient to remove the possibility of a suspicion of my credibility, by publishing the annexed plain and direct challenge, in all the Metropolitan Journals.

*To the Secret Cabal at Carlton House.*

Most Honorable LADIES and GENTLEMEN,

I saw, in the daily papers of last week, an advertisement, entitled, "PANDARISM, or a few short words to the AUTHOR of the NEW BRIGHTON GUIDE;" the writer of which thought it necessary to assume the signature of JUNIUS PASQUIN: and those persons who are in the habits of intimacy with me know that I looked forward for the delivery of the threatened attack upon my veracity and integrity with the greatest satisfaction. It was uniformly promised to be published on last Monday;

yet









yet when that day arrived, the ineffectual effort appeared to be relinquished altogether: they dare not question my authenticity. It now becomes a serious obligation upon me to state briefly, what, if the work alluded to had been published, I should have done more fully, namely, that every anecdote of his Majesty, her Majesty, the Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales, the Princesses, the Duke and Duchess of York, the Duke of Brunswick, the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, Prince William of Gloucester, the Duchess of Leeds, the Marchionesses of Stafford and Salisbury, Lord and Lady Cholmondeley, Lady Willoughby de Eresby, Lady Almeria Carpenter, Mrs. Fitzherbert, Miss La Coste, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Bowers, Count T——n, Lord Thurlow, Mr. Pitt, the Marquis de Noailles, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Charles Greville, Mr. Thomas Onslow, &c. &c. which I have inserted as facts in the *NEW BRIGHTON GUIDE*, are strictly, verbally, and irrefutably true; and I publicly challenge any of the parties (some of whom have admitted claims upon my duty and respect) to come candidly forward and disprove any one of them relative to the mean, mischievous, and ruinous confederacy against the peace and dignity of the Prince of Wales, besides wounding the honor and character of the Countess of Jersey. That the promulgation of such very important secrets should be alarming to the *PETTICOAT PRIVY COUNCIL*, and their silly abettors, does not astonish me, as the establishment or refutation of them may hereafter be considered as indispensably essential to the very stamina of our government. After this decided, and, I trust, manly declaration, I shall solemnly commit the *SECRET CABAL* of *CARLTON HOUSE* to the national opinion:—I stand upon a rock, and am not to be shaken by either artifice or calumny: my motives are loyal and just, and I fear not the issue of meaning well.

JOHN WILLIAMS,

O& 4, 1796.

Whose public appellation is ANTHONY PASQUIN.

I am willing and eager to admit the *Authentic Solution of the Royal Mystery*, which is inserted in the *NEW BRIGHTON GUIDE*, as the text to these arguments, and if they are not to be reduced or removed, what impression can remain upon the public mind, but that they are sound, established, and literal facts, which they have not the power to gainsay; none dare put their names to a circumstantial denial of them, because they know that it would bring them to personal shame: they may continue in the illiberal practice of sending blind, equivocal, and unauthenticated paragraphs to those newspapers which will receive them: they may spit forth their spleen and scurrility and folly against the *PRINCE* and *LADY JERSEY*,

JERSEY \*, and even myself; yet all this will prove but the weakness and desperation of their cause, for "UNTIL THEY CAN RAIL THE SEAL FROM OFF THE BOND, THEY BUT OFFEND THEIR LUNGS TO SCOLD SO LOUD."

That there has been a most disastrous misunderstanding between the PRINCE and PRINCESS of WALES admits of no doubt: but the *causes* of that domestic calamity, have not, as yet, been completely understood: *we know them all*, my Lord, and could detail them fully, were there not considerations of infinite might and delicacy that propel us to forbear; yet perhaps so much may meet the public ear, as our feelings will warrant us in declaring, and the common inferences from these declarations may be such that all may comprehend, what none dare verbally to affirm.

\* The following letter was said to be written by the COUNTESS of JERSEY, to her Royal Highness the PRINCESS of WALES, on the resignation of her office of Lady of the Bed-chamber to the Princess.

"I seize the earliest opportunity in my power, to have the honour of informing your Royal Highness, that I have this day obtained permission of his Royal Highness the PRINCE of WALES, to resign, into his hands, the situation of Lady of the Bedchamber, in your Royal Highness's family—a situation which I had the honour of being appointed to by him, at the same time with the rest of those ladies who comprise your Royal Highness's Household.

"The same duty and attachment which I shall ever be proud in professing for his Royal Highness, and which induced me to accept of that appointment, urged me to obey his commands, in retaining it a long time after the infamous and unjustifiable paragraphs in the public papers rendered it impossible, for a person of the rank and station I hold in this country; indeed, for any woman, possessing the honest pride of an English woman, to submit to hold a station which was to make her the object of a dark and designing calumny. Upon mentioning my earnest request to his Royal Highness for my instant resignation, he represented to me, that such a step would not only be regarded as a confirmation of every absurd and abominable falsehood that had been so industriously fabricated for the present purposes, but that it would be farther promoting the views of those who had been so wickedly labouring to injure his Royal Highness in the public mind, and, through him, to degrade the Royal Family.

"But the moment is now arrived, when I can, with propriety, withdraw myself from such persecution and injustice, with the conscious satisfaction of knowing, that, by my silence and forbearance, I have given the strongest proof of my duty to the Royal Family, and of that respectful attachment and gratitude to his Royal Highness the PRINCE of WALES, which can never end but with my life.

"I am, MADAM,

"With all possible respect,

"Your Royal Highness's

"Most humble Servant."

the









The good of the present age is so connected with the felicity of the age to come, that the *misfortunes* of those destined to the purposes of high authority naturally create a sorrow proportioned to the powers of thinking in those who reflect. There are certain leading maxims in civil society which have obtained much credit, and none more than this: *that the man who submits to be uniformly governed by his wife is unwise*, and it is likewise insisted on, that the woman who labours to acquire such dominion cannot have that purity of heart and mind which constitutes the first charm in the sex, and without which beauty is unprofitable, and power ruinous!

I shall now, my Lord, ask you a very serious question, and the world will know how to appreciate its letter and its tenor.—Did not a CERTAIN GENTLEWOMAN declare to LADY CHOLMONDELY, in the most direct manner, *that she had left her heart upon the Continent, and that her husband was not the man of her choice?*—I cannot devise the answer your Lordship may think it expedient to make on this occasion; but of this be assured, that should we ever meet in a court of justice, on the theme, I have no hesitation in averring that I would establish the point.—I have not mentioned this event with a desire that it should be detrimental to any, but as an occurrence that all should deplore: the predispositions of youth, which lead to the foundation of an eternal sympathy, are not completely in our own management; and when the authority of another can obliterate the virgin hope, the generous will pity any consequences derivable from the violation.

I trust it will not be deemed presumptuous in me to say, that, on an ordinary occasion, such writers as the Editors of the *True Briton* or the *Times* would be beneath my consideration; but as they are evidently labouring, with a studied arrangement of crooked epithet and fabricated incident, to bring about some purpose of terror or shame, it becomes me to report progress before the evil is matured. How the father and mother of the PRINCE OF WALES can be civil to the insidious destroyer of their son's honor and felicity, is to me a problem which I cannot resolve: his influence must be of a very uncommon nature, to efface the parental impres-

sion; but that *arrogant Impostor* may have been born to reconcile every contradiction in the moral, social, and political world.

It must be very clearly understood by the nation, that I should not have written upon such a subject without due authority for the proceeding: nor would the parties, who required that I should be the means of conveying such unusual and weighty facts to the world, have done me that signal favour, had they not been well assured that my integrity was never sullied by one deed of baseness, and that it could fully resist that obloquy and revenge which it might be expected would be the foul result of the discomfiture and exposure of such irritable and powerful personages.—My enemies are not of the usual order, as their antipathies have a rotatory novelty of action, if that alone could charm. It appears from their anger and their folly that they wish me punished for what I write, and yet they will not permit me to mean what I say!—There are many excellent ladies who dignify me by their regard, and I hope that the *Perdita* and LADY BILLINGS-GATE will not approve them the less for having some \* character

\* The contempt that is manifested in this country for female propriety, and especially by that class of females who presume to be dignified by titles, is wonderfully distressing: they have assumed a spirit of defiance to delicacy, which must naturally operate to the destruction of their own power; the puissance of a lady is the more established in proportion as she recedes from an appearance of urging any force whatever, and although men may insidiously flatter their weaknesses, those men hold them in derision for a display of that belief they have excited. The propensity that most women have to believe all is true that seems so, and which squares with their own preponderating vanity, is the cause to them of unnumbered sorrows: poor creatures! do they profess only to exist to be deceived? or does their evil genius incline them to a ruin independent of their own agency? Agreeably to the letter of the decrees in our courts of justice, and the arguments of our advocates, they are scarcely considered as rational creatures, possessing the ability to avoid wrong: according to the meaning of what our lawyers advance, it necessarily follows, that a married woman should be contaminated, because she has lost the society of her husband, and whether the lover is the seducer or the seduced (the latter of which is the fact in nine cases in ten, where a married woman is concerned), he is held to all the responsibility.—It is probable that this perversion of rectitude may be meant as significant of a spirit of gallantry, which is a qualifying term, replete with every species of evil to the female character: but be the meaning what it may, it is as fatal to the real interests of the ladies as it is to truth: it indirectly denies them the conservation of their own honor, and proclaims them as the passive instruments of man, devoid of reflection, and heedless of consequences.







to lose. Human opinion is too easily swayed by human prejudice, to the annoyance of all that is veritable, to be worth the eager solicitude of a wise man; if he cannot find internal sources of comfort, to solace him in the warfare of a troublous crowd, his felicity must

In consideration of the progress of female depravity, in the lower classes of life, I wrote and published, at the suggestion of another gentleman, the following national exhortation; and called it,

AN ADDRESS TO THE  
LADIES OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,

ON THE REFORM AND RESTORATION  
OF FEMALE OCCUPATIONS.

THE general axiom, that *prevention is better than punishment*, has never yet been disputed in a well governed country; and it is to be lamented, that the many excellent laws, which the legislature has provided, and which the magistracy have used every constitutional effort to enforce, should prove ineffectual to the accomplishment of a purpose so very desirable. Who can reflect upon the immense number of unfortunate YOUNG WOMEN that nightly prowl about the streets of this metropolis, without feeling the keenest sensations of horror! To provide a remedy for this immeasurable calamity is the subject of this address.

The baneful effects of prostitution are now visible in every province of the realm; nay, villages have their brothels and miserable appendages of contaminated females, who, with aching hearts, affect to allure youth to pleasure, and labour to seem happy under the complicated pressure of atrocity and remorse. The momentous question is now asked of a moral and generous nation: Should we suffer those to perish with ignominy who would repent with eagerness? Should we not hold forth the means of relief, and meet the contrition of fallen beauty with ardour and joy?

It has been presumed, from the most accurate investigation, that the GREAT CAUSE of this gigantic and comprehensive evil, is, the want of necessary employment for YOUNG WOMEN. Almost every profession that necessarily connects society, is monopolized by men: we have (to the shame of the kingdom be it spoken) men-mantua-makers, men-miliners, and men-hoop-makers: all the branches of stay-making, that in more remote and discriminating times furnished an ample resource for industrious women, are now usurped by men! We will venture to affirm, that gilding, book-binding, several departments of the haberdashery, silk-mercery, every species of shop-keeping, and even waiting at table, are more immediately adapted to, and consonant with the capacities of women than men; and unquestionably more delicate when administering to their own sex, and more pleasing when administering to men.

If to save the life of a citizen was considered by the ancients so deserving of the first rewards, what might not they claim whose noble exertions could stem this tide of ruin! The legislator and the magistrate, finding their efforts insufficient, have called on the philanthropist to aid them in the completion of this desirable measure.

The difficulties which the parent of a numerous female family has to contend with, whose income is limited, are undecidable: by being denied the



must be as variable as the climate: the undeviating source of happiness is the practice of what is just, and in the great emotions of honor and truth, I will not yield to any silken Lord on earth.

Without meaning to impute any improper principle to your Lordship, I must inform the Public, that the communication between

the power of giving a fortune, he is too frequently denied the power of giving them any felicity whatever; he looks around with solicitude for employment, by which they might gratify the venial vanities inseparable from our nature, but looks without success; and, too frequently, in a delusive moment, they become the prey of the insidious seducer; who, by promising ideal joys, destines them to eternal pain. Severely wounded by the disappointment, the hapless victim resolves to avenge her particular wrongs on all mankind, detesting even her own person, but as it is instrumental to the purposes of her agonizing wrath: she, in her turn, decoys and spreads contagion among men; and, when the cup of bitterness is full, and that beautiful face and divine form, so lately the pride of her friends, and the admiration of the world, is, by despair and disease, become loathsome to the general eye; she, who would have been from principle another Euphrasia, or a Tavistock, issues her final sigh upon a dunghill, with an understanding deadened by supreme affliction to the solacement of hope.

To establish a sanctuary for feminine distress, we must make a solemn appeal to the Ladies of Great-Britain and Ireland; for it is in their power to enforce, what the three estates of King, Lords, and Commons, the learned in the law, the varied orders of ecclesiastics, and the police officer, cannot: the palpable mode is, by distinguishing with their recommendation and encouragement those shop-keepers and tradesmen, who spiritedly and properly restore to the insulted sex those occupations and privileges which have been wrested from them, to the disgrace of manhood. The remedy is simple and easy; the effects will be humane and honorable: their perseverance and example, for a few years, would be attended with the most beneficial consequences.

As it is the duty of every individual to rush forward and repress iniquity, we rest with confidence upon the eventual support of the worthy, and it is from their support only that such benefits can be derived; for, not all the proclamations of St. James's; not all the illustrious examples of Windsor; the conjugal sensibility of Oatlands; the regularity, discretion, and ingenuity of the Eardley's, Cramer's, Coutts's, Cocks's, Angerstein's, &c. &c. will avail, to make purity universal among females, unless the paths of industry are pointed out to their observation; and this can only be done by supporting those shop-keepers and tradesmen who will employ them. Conscious of the recommendation of the best intention, the author presumes to lay claim to the protection of the Ladies of Great-Britain and Ireland, equally soliciting in behalf of the indigent and unprotected of their sex, as the morals of his own.

#### THE PLAN.

THE inducement proposed to be held out to promote the employment of females, wherever they are admissible, is—

By every lady, who approves this plan, sending her name and address for the purpose of being inserted among the list of Patronesses, intended to be annexed to each.

The shop-keepers and tradesmen will emulate each other by early recommending







tween the Libellers of the PRINCE of WALES, and the Treasury Prints, is systematic: every expedient is employed, and every species of ingenuity is called forth, to introduce anecdotes of events to the disadvantage of his Royal Highness, which never occurred, and to reason audaciously and wickedly upon those ideal representations: and although you well know that his personal address and language towards the Princess is, and ever has been, marked and

mending themselves to so numerous and respectable a set of customers through the following channel:—

Printed lists of such shop-keepers and tradesmen as signify their intention of conforming to this plan, by an application as above, will be sent monthly to the patronesses, descriptive of their several professions and residences in town or country.

It is proposed that the employers of females, in order to induce them to acquire fixed habits of industry and domestic discretion, increase their salaries one-eighth every year after the first that they remain in the service of their employer, on this plan:

Such increased salary to be lodged in the Chamber of the City of London, or other secure hands willing to accept the charge (such as the Committee, when appointed, shall approve), in the names of the servants, to accumulate for five years, and then to be paid to the receipt of such servant to purchase implements of their business, or as a marriage portion: but, in order to encourage their settlement in the world, should they marry at any time between the expiration of the second and fifth years, such accumulated sum to be paid to the receipt of the servant (notwithstanding her coverture), immediately on producing the certificate of marriage.

Soon as the sense of the female nobility, gentry, and others respecting this plan, can be collected, and a sufficient number of patronesses have signified their consent to be enrolled; it is intended to propose to them to select a Committee to receive yearly, certificates from the masters or employers, of the deportment of their servants; and, *vice versa*, confirmations from the servants of the tender and decent treatment they have experienced from their masters.

The name of any employer treating his servant with severity or indecency, to be left out of the next monthly and every succeeding circular list, sent to the patronesses.

The servant deviating from respectful attention to her master's *reasonable* injunctions and interest, conducting herself irregularly, or preferring to the Committee vexatious or unfounded complaints, to forfeit all the benefits of this institution.

No subscription to be required from the patronesses or tradesmen, or received on any account from the servants. But if any gentleman or lady, from motives of liberality or zeal to extend this infant plan, think proper to co-operate for that purpose, by voluntary contributions, Bankers should be appointed to receive the same, on account; for the use of the Society for promoting a Reform and Restoration of Female Occupations.

Thus would women, from an acquaintance with virtuous industry, know how to rear their families in the absence of their husbands

This is the substance of the Address which I published for the approval of the British Ladies of Fashion; but I have to regret, that the age is too frivolous and corrupted for the advancement of such beneficent purposes; our considerations on social good are personal, and not general.

fraught

fraught with the utmost good manners, yet are the dependents of the Junto instructed to circulate reports of the most malicious tendency, and these ungenerous measures have strongly contributed to the incitement of a fleeting unpopularity towards the Prince, which you well know he has not merited. Were he a private individual, such conduct towards him would deserve execration; but when he is considered as the Heir Apparent to the Crown, it is an assassination of character little short of High Treason. YOU AND I, MY LORD, ARE DULY ACQUAINTED WITH THE HISTORY OF THIS ENORMITY; but I have already given a clue to the world, and it is not precisely discreet that I should be more explicit or circumstantial.

Both Kings and Women should be taught, that there is frequently an homage offered to either, which is not unequivocally derived from the heart or the judgment. The necessity to assume an appearance of loyalty and gallantry, induces the world to the commission of much hypocrisy: they are points upon which few have the firmness to argue, as the tenor of current opinion, connected with a jealousy of power, forms a constraint upon the intellect which is not easily done away; But as the sacrifice of integrity, in pursuance of customary delicacy, operates to increase antipathy, by a suppression of its natural tendencies, it resolves into a question of some weight, Whether the obedience that is not legitimate, would not be more desirable, and perhaps profitable, in the breach than the observance? Though it might be urged, that much indulgence is due to the Princess, on the score of a Germanic education, it does not follow that an error is to be countenanced because it is habitual. Philosophy and Reason are progressively extending their influence in the world and its affairs, and Aristocracy must become less sturdy and domineering:—in such times, my Lord, women as well as men, should assume an importance independent of the frothy immunity of birth.

The iron habits of rank, which perception has nearly overthrown, with feudal barbarism and the Monk's ritual, will be utterly unknown. We should not receive it as a position for one moment, that the blood of a *Peasant* is not of equal value and efficacy with the blood of a *Magnifico*, nor admit, that the supreme God of

Nature









Nature participates the little prejudices of our corrupted state, and withholds or enforces the elemental war, in compliment to the feelings of a gorgeous nobility. It is her province to receive honor, unconnected with the trivial advantages of precedence, or the privileges of royalty; her manners should so charm and have so much influence, that while she affected no superiority, she would gather general courtesy.

Have we not an imperial JEZEBEL, who is hourly manifesting the importance of feminine goodness\*, by her incalculable expences to cover the want of it? Does she not debauch the Muses, and command every purchaseable Pleasure in her train, to

\* PUBLIC GAMING TABLES.

However Fashion may differ on the propriety of exacting from elevated rank the morals which the laws impose on lower society, yet an exterior respect is due to those laws by the very Fashion that breaks them. Mr. BURKE, the most polished advocate for immorality that the modern world has seen, says, that "Vice lost half its evil by losing all its grossness;" and we should imagine that those who are dead to indecorum would at least be guided by discretion. We are drawn to this observation from the conduct of a Countess; the sister of a Duchess; the sister of a Legislator; and another rantipole woman of quality; who, before the Magistrates of Marlborough-street, on a charge by their discarded Servants of keeping a gaming table, made use of *subterfuges* that would have debased a Solicitor at the Old Bailey. The law is, or ought to be, a noble profession: and these Right Honorable Sporting Ladies were ill advised to believe that they could so openly juggle with the laws and its Administrators, as well as with public example. They have now made it a question of national interest; and every man who regards the peace of society is provoked. If a Magistrate of spirit is to be assailed in the discharge of his duty by such contemptuous reasoning, and such insinuations as were made use of on that baneful occasion, every moral being must rally round the Magistrates, and turn that which was a mere matter of decency into a question of Constitution.

One information was quashed because an *i* was wanting in the name! It was very creditable to the person, that she got off by an *iota*!

An alibi was set up for another! She was not committing the *offence* at one house, because on that particular night she was *practising* at another!

It likewise appeared in evidence, that there was frequently an interchange of hard names, and very coarse language, among those *Ladies of Distinction*, in consequence of a suspicion of *cheating*; and that on one luckless night, some of the vile host of *Pharo* carried off the Countess's box, containing the whole bank of the establishment, amounting to five hundred guineas! Oh Shame, where is thy blush?

We cannot dismiss this infamous statement without observing, that had the information been given against persons of less local power, similarly transgressing, that their houses would have probably been forcibly broken into, and the offenders taken into custody, and eventually sent to hard labour in Bridewell; and why the Law should bear so severely upon the poor and so tenderly upon the rich, is an event which we have not the ability to reconcile. The time will arrive, when all these ruinous distinctions will be wholly done away, and Vice and Virtue have each their alienable basis.

give

give a zest to those banquets, where it is meant that the dominion of the senses should overthrow recollection and the love of virtue; yet can the brilliant trappings of her saloon, the diapason of harmonic sounds, or the blandishments of a voluptuous mob, erase from her mind those bloody characters which Memory so inveterately impressed, when she threw *the heart of her liege husband to the dogs?*

It cannot be sufficiently lamented, that Death has robbed the royal nursery of an irreparable ornament in the late **LADY DASHWOOD**: she has not left one behind her so matured in wisdom and so prudent in action in all Carlton House! She was dry nurse to the infant Princess, and a more amiable woman never graced society. Her attachment had so little of the Schwellenbergen\* character, that she would not have amassed riches, had she nurtured the heir of Cræsus! Had the **PRINCESS OF WALES** solicited *her* advice, and followed her councils, instead of those legislative ladies to whom she is so unfortunately attached, there is no doubt but the young Royal Couple would have been now as happily domesticated as any pair in the kingdom!

It is deserving our remark to notice the *distinct ground* which the *Times* and *True Briton* have progressively taken, when noticing this *Royal feud*; using most especial care that the **PRINCE OF WALES** should not be too much respected by *their* means. They shew the *sincerity* of their monarchical principles, by constantly abusing the Heir Apparent, who is allowed to be one of the most finished gentlemen in Europe, and possessing all those qualities of the heart that will one day do so much honor to that throne which he will probably one day inherit.

Though no one will assert that we are perfect, yet the majority seem felicitous to dance upon the ashes of a neighbour's reputation!—They first, with a Lynx-like vision, discover an inconsiderable blemish—that blemish they amplify to a vice, and that

\* **MADAME SCHWELLENBERGEN** has recently paid the debt of nature. She came over with her Majesty, and is said to have scraped up the enormous sum of £700,000 by her particular influence; perhaps it is not saying too much to aver that her money was her idol—and the Queen her instrument. Her *body* was interred in the German chapel in the Savoy; but her *soul* was sent to her relatives in Mecklenburg Strelitz.

reputed









reputed vice they exhibit to a fastidious world. Their next object, after the exposition of the drooping victim to their vile arts, is to cut off every retreat to discretion, each seeming more eager than the other to sign the prescription of envy, and issuing a *manifesto* ruinous to the purposes of Christian forbearance. Those who think greatly, know the best to be imperfect: they reprove with tenderness, as the imbecility is natural, though improper; they leave it to such cold individuals as Mr. PITT\*, to make their morality marketable, and smile at the pious reveries of those who affect to imitate *Augustine* and his mother *Monica*, who argued themselves into an imagined state of mortal purity.

The *soi-disant* SAPPHO was so wounded at the uncovering of her baseness towards her munificent benefactor, that she had the saucy folly to declare that her annual pension of five hundred pounds, besides that provisionally allowed her daughter of two hundred and fifty pounds, was an inconsiderable trifle, and not of sufficient weight to be called a *bounty*! nay, this meretricious lady goes further, and literally asserts that the *situation* which she relinquished, and the high patronage which she forfeited by her attachment to a CERTAIN GENTLEMAN, were infinitely superior to the trifling annuity!—What an instance of matchless effrontery

\* There was a recent attempt to recover the reputation of Mr. PITT, by introducing a chain of succeeding paragraphs in the *Times*, the *True Briton*, and the *Sun*, not merely insinuating, but declaring that he had actually paid his addresses to Miss EDEN, the lovely daughter of LORD AUCKLAND, and that he would, *bona fide*, venture with her between the sheets. So far as boldness deserves consideration, these affirmations are entitled to praise; but so far as verity is involved, they deserve, in my opinion, no consideration whatever:—besides, after our political *Joseph* had maintained his priority for an unsullied chastity so long, would it be consistent with his accustomed wariness to hazard his honor and his peace now, by an open commerce with the hussies?—shall he, who was evidently born to enslave a region, be himself a slave?—Shall he narrow the vast ambition of a capacious soul, and procreate in common with the *swinish multitude*? During such a commerce, who can calculate upon the precise point, when the exertion may cease to be rational, and become lascivious: as none can, I trust that he will not be seduced, even by the smile of beauty, into the commission of a deed where he will assuredly lose the power to move the *previous question*; and when the opposing parties separate, that he shall discover himself in a *natural minority*, without the ability to raise the supplies, and in a state of afflictive diminution.—Should his intemperance require a damper, I would recommend him to the admonitions of Mr. WILBERFORCE, who peradventure may think *David* was a very naughty man, notwithstanding all his veneration for the Law and the Gospel.

is this? I should be happy to understand what situation this modest Paphian forfeited for his envied commerce: was she not at that period an actress, scarcely raised to the level of professional mediocrity? was she not enjoying the mingled energies of LORD M——, Mr. S——, a Chevalier d'Industrie, and her truly complacent husband?—Did not this gentleman's *benevolence* enable her to receive an additional education, so necessary to the amelioration of her social department?—Did she not practise every allure-ment, every blandishment, to awaken his tenderness and gain his love? How would she, how could she procure food or drapery without the fulfilment of this polished charity? She obstinately continues to lose several hundred pounds each year, by publishing bald nonsense, which she calls poems; but that is a disease which touches her mental vanity: and it is likewise true that she labours to repair that mortifying defalcation by sending her *poor's box* round the clubs of chance in St. James's parish every winter:—She keeps her coach, in pursuance of this unmerited generosity, and she could not keep herself without it, as every wheel is greased and marshalled by his liberality: yet this weak, inconsiderate, ungrateful woman, thus constituted and thus fed, uses her indefinite influence with the literary dabblers in the *True Briton* and the *Sun*, to shake, as far as in their agency lies, the credit and nobleness of the princely author of all her comforts—who raised her from debasement and scorn to a scale of felicity, and chased Poverty from her mansion and Misery from her heart!

When the plan was originally laid to subjugate the Prince to a particular female dominion, comprehending both his *head* and *heart*, it was not recollected that a due progression of incident was necessary to the enforcement of the whole design; the precipitancy and boldness of their advances have destroyed the desired effect: the intellect of the nation is not to be completely twisted from a due observance of rectitude by the *preconcerted* and *hired* plaudits from a mixed mob at an opera, nor by the scandalous publication of illiberal, if not treasonable comments upon such scandalous measures. If any suppose that I can derive pleasure from opposing the will of the very amiable DUCHESS of GLOUCESTER, or her very amiable boy, they are wrong: I have no

wish









wish to interfere with the matrimonial document she may give her husband, or the plan of theatric action with which she may furnish her son, on every *Tuesday* and *Saturday* evening: he may scud from box to box, and clap his demi-royal paws sore, provided such outrageousness of deed is not made subservient to some unwarrantable event. If the Princess believes that such ungracious subtleties can operate to her good or dignity, she is deceived.—If she came to this country thus prepossessed by the influence of education\*, I would recommend it to her to purify her understanding from such notions as quickly as possible: the governing properties of a married woman, who expects to be beloved by her

\* The ruling principle with mothers in general, in the present day, is supremely destructive to the honor and felicity of their daughters!—The great guide which impels them in their maternal superintendence is Vanity; and it cannot appear surprising, that what is so unremittingly inculcated by the old, should become systematic with the young. To this empoisoned part of their education are they too frequently indebted for those complicated miseries which chequer the fate of those, whose unwarrantable ideas of ambition, in a connubial sense, have induced them to listen too fondly and eagerly to the protestation of men, who were merely acting the part of lovers. without any the most distant design of becoming husbands in the issue. My philanthropy always inclines me to regard, with much pain, the prospect of a young man, of high birth and fortune, insinuating himself by fraudulent degrees into the interests of a young woman, comparatively lowly and credulous; this baneful commerce, so apparently innoxious in its first stages, seldom terminates without ruin on the one hand, and remorse on the other. These calamities proceed entirely from the same spring of vanity in both parties; the love-lorn nymph is too proud of being noticed by one, who, according to our local prejudices, is her superior in rank; and the unthinking licentious gallant is too proud of having the ability to betray innocence who knows no fear, and beauty who dreads no guile. Her young imagination is dedicated to romance; she believes every sighing booby an *Orandates*, and every umbrageous lane an Elysian grove! She purloins her sentiments from novels, and believes she views human nature distinctly, when she only sees the arrangement of action, as portraits of great battles and cities are exhibited to children in a microscopic shew box, where there is something like what is meant, but nothing agreeable to truth; but deception has charms, and those of no mean quality; we may argue against the consequences, but the cause will have force.

Oh! how pungently I have deplored the absence and privation of that dear delusion which hung about my yielding mind when I was young, and directed me to believe that my mistress was peerless, faultless, and divine! When my happiness is altogether dependent on illusion, I am not unwilling to be deceived; I shall leave it to the Sophs to determine why all this should be; but as it is, I must confess that I have been solicitous to be obedient. The adoration of a fine woman is the only species of faith in which men are not hypocrites, although some may prove deceivers: the physical heaven of a natural philosopher is the arms of his Chloe, and her absence is his only hell; other actions may form a temporary purgatory, but none can induce a sense of perdition but that!

husband,

husband, and admired by the sober part of the community, should be three; *audire, obedire, sequi*; and the experience of all society, in every civilized state, proves, that she has been most blessed in herself, and advantageous to others, who has been most subservient to those essential qualities.

It should be completely understood by the Heir Apparent, in such a stormy epoch as this, that the infelicity of many Kings, and the demolition of others, has arisen from an unwholesome supposition, that they are men more dependent upon the preservation of certain governing classes of subjects, than the political health of the whole community: hence has issued that abhorrent position, *point d' Eveque, point de Roi*. I have not leisure to dispute the Machiavelian axiom, that it is better to have a bad religion in a state than none; but I will affirm, that whatever establishment is bad in its principle of action, is not adapted to the furtherance of social comfort, and is consequently not proper for the national adoption. In that thaw of the human intellect, which the progress of Philosophy has occasioned, and which the sins and follies of the *privileged Orders* had provoked, events have occurred which not long since credulity would have disdained to consider: the different Priests appertaining to all the subdivisions of tortured Christianity, who were interested in abusing the original apostolic simplicity of their faith, and feeding the prejudices and animosities of the universe, and splitting the hairs of scruples upon blind points, where no scruple should have adhered, beheld the irruption of Good Sense with dismay; they shrewdly thought if men began to reason, that the credit of their *shops* would be endangered; then making it a common cause, each eagerly consented to rescind his antipathies for the common good, and all the haberdashers of Piety, from the tremulous Old Lady at Rome, to the bellowing Stentor of the Spa-Field Chapel, leagued to resist the torrent: a very gentlemanly Prelate stepped in the front of the Priesthood and wrote, what he is pleased to denominate, *An Apology for the Bible*; but he has assuredly left the cause much worse than he found it, and I regret that a name less significant of merit, was not affixed to the puerile idea.

On the Monday consequent to that direful Sunday, when the horrid order of Council was issued to the Directors of the Bank, to suspend







suspend those functions which the world had conceived to be immutable; a day which should be eternally marked in Britain by weeping and wailing, and sackcloth and ashes, his Majesty, the Queen, and the Princesses, went to the Theatre, to be exhilarated with the buffoonery of a Farce; and it filled every loyal bosom with grief to behold such a propensity to frivolities, in an hour of extreme national woe. The King\* is neither a *Nero* nor a *fiddler*: his life has not been charged with the exercise of any inhumanity towards others; and I am concerned that he should appear to want a due respect for his own dignity and happiness, to urge nothing on the future prospects of those amiable young women who sat at his elbow. It was a procedure irreconcilable to every institute of Wisdom, and hostile to the wishes and expectations of every independent personage in the realm. As I have touched on his regards for the *Mimi*, I will subjoin an idea, which I think requires his attention. Without having any desire to limit the income of the Manager of Covent Garden Theatre, I cannot avoid remarking, how very shabby and contemptible it appears in the King not to visit Drury Lane Theatre, in rotation with the other: I have used the word appears, as I am convinced he does not wish it to be received in that sense. I have heard much of the sacredness of the Royal Character; but were I to form my judgment of his Majesty's disposition, by this partial visitation and patronage only, it

\* A Highlander belonging to Sir James Grant's Strathspay Fencibles, told me the following anecdote of the King, with apparent marks of pride:—A countryman of mine, said he, was standing sentry on the terrace of Windsor early in the morning, when his Majesty, as is his usual custom, was taking the air alone; when he came near the soldier, observing an uncommon degree of ferocity in his countenance, he questioned him as to his country—"I am a Scotchman, your Majesty," replied the rough mountaineer. "What's your name, soldier?" "Campbell, an' please your Majesty." "What part of Scotland did you come from?" "Strathspay, your Majesty." "I did not think," rejoined the King somewhat pleasantly, "that Strathspay could produce so fine a fellow!"—The King had no sooner uttered these words, than the offended Caledonian forgot his duty as a soldier, and his respect as a subject: he shouldered his firelock, and marched backwards and forwards in the greatest trepidation, which the officer on guard perceiving, he brought a file of men to apprehend him; but the King stopt the captain of the angry Scotchman with this generous remark: "Go back officer with your men; it is true that Campbell has erred, but he has erred from a noble principle; he loves his country exceedingly, and that man who does not, can never make a good citizen." At the conclusion of this order to the officer, he laughingly clapt his hand on the sentry's shoulder, and added, "Campbell, you are a brave fellow, and I hope every man in my army will feel the same indignation when the dignity of his native land is doubted." certainly



certainly would not be of the most glorious tendency ; whatever may be the leading causes of his unfortunate policy, such petty distinctions will not elevate his name : the privileges of a Monarch may cover them from apparent shame while in the commission of error ; but that portion who aspire to be Gentlemen, must not be malignant in spirit, or pitiful in action. If the Minister advises him to do thus, he is unwittingly, or otherwise, the King's enemy : if it were necessary that I should have a guardian of my honor, Mr. PITT is the last man on earth who should have it in his custody. It is in those little deeds that the King's reputation suffers most : in the great principles of justice he is more regular. Were the Sun to ripen his neighbour's grain and not illumine his farm, he would think it very extraordinary, and, perhaps, pray for a due share of the advantage ; and yet his benignant countenance smiles on one side of the gutter, and not on the other.

There cannot be a doubt, my Lord, but among the most gross Schismatics, that there is some prodigy in embryo, not yet precisely promulgated or understood ; but that it is hostile to the peace and health of bipedal tabbies, is evident, from the mortality which has occurred this Spring among *the Cats* :—though no Pythagorean, I do not think it is impossible, but a Lawyer may become a Wolf ; a Physician a Duck ; and a wrinkled Spinster a Grimalkin. It has been the fashion, in the *Times* and *True Briton*, to call LADY JERSEY a *Sorceress* \*, and the charge may be partly

\* The word Magic, is derived from *Mag*, *Magdum*, or the wise men, or Magi of Chaldea ; they acquired this supreme distinction from knowing more than their neighbours, and that knowledge was but little : they indistinctly developed the cause of rain and fine weather, and they were shortly admitted to make what they had so imperfectly explained : when an event occurred at the conjunction of two Planets, it was a sort of heresy not to believe that the Planets were the directors of that event. Clement of Alexandria asserts, that Moses pronounced the name of *Ibabo*, or God, in a manner so awful and impressive to the King of Egypt, that he instantaneously perished. The Romans, in the brilliant days of Augustus, were devoted to this sublime study ; and Virgil thus declaims in an eclogue :

*Carmina vel celo possunt deducere lunam.*

The Thracian Hecate was a hag of particular power and renown ; and we have had our *Merlin*, our *Faustus*, our *Bacon*, and our *Cagliostro* : but the black art has recently sunk into disrepute among us, inasmuch as its professors could not calculate their own destiny, but were incarcerated and flogged before the unfriendly Stars had hinted at the calamity ; but this, it may be expected, will not damp their ardour, as every age has had its peculiar







partly true, as none can ascertain how far Beauty and Merit may operate in the transmutation of an animal; but the Editors of those somnific Diaries have taken up the credit of her Ladyship so angrily, that I should suppose they were jealous of her present influence, did it not luckily happen, that neither of those Gentlemen are Conjurors!

Had I a son, newly enlarged from classic obligations, to whose manners I wished to give the burnish of refinement, I would anxiously seek the opportunity of soliciting that LADY JERSEY would admit him in her parties; and particularly as her partialities are reflective of the highest attainments in the individuals thus selected: be acknowledged by her as a friend, is to be elevated *above* the cabals of Envy: and what course of human events deserve the sacred name of friendship, equally with those which originate in, and are sustained by a female mind? The unworthy conflicts in which man is involved, deny him the opportunity to obey the fair impulse of unadulterated nature; his heart is narrowed by the pressure of ungenial Policy, who keeps watch at its portal to interrogate sensations, which were intended to rush in unquestioned.

culiar persecutions: the *Marechal d'Ancre* was burnt at Paris, for having killed a white Cock, during a full moon, when in strict justice they ought to have punished the Moon, as the origin and abettor of the mischief. There was scarcely any tribunal in France that had not burnt its band of wizards; and many years have not revolved in Britain, since it was a deed of mortal peril, for an old woman to stroke a black cat backwards: but all other instances of magical address would vanish into insignificance, before the beautiful system of our heaven-born Premier in the third Estate, who by a simple nod can engender affirmatives or negatives, more readily than *Cadmus* could Soldiers, though it is thought by the wise and the good that even his ability is on the wane!

What an amulet or philtre is I cannot precisely determine: that the power exists we have unerring proof; but whether it is most potent when the Lady Governess of our aims is sleeping or waking, I do not know. There have been some harsh disputes on the local habitation of the heart, and many of the soul, and that it is not the tenant of the *head*, is now generally understood by the Mohawk and the Gentoo, the Caffre and the European: that the soul and the necromantic agents have a corresponding propensity, if not a common interest, in the female anatomy I am convinced, and he who doubts it has less feeling than should be his portion. Some Latin Authors inform us, that the Jews, who resided in the Roman Empire, made philtres which created sympathy, and rendered love more sweet, and sold them to the Ladies of that Republic—if any of their brown descendants in Bevis Marks have a knowledge of the constituent particles of that blessed arcanum, it is in my idea, that they would become more rich by such a species of traffic, than by subscribing to the delusive loans of a delusive Minister: when the Lord Jehovah promised them manna from Heaven, it was not comprehended in his will, that WILLIAM PITT should be his Almoner.

Thus

Thus are its chambers pre-occupied by meanness, and it has not room left for the admission of the larger and nobler emotions, which should make it expand with delight on the communication of bliss to others; but the power of doing good with grace is confined to the feminine world: the benefactions of a lady are administered like wine to the thirsty—the benefactions of a man, like insipid water; and though each may contribute to the purposes of upholding health as a beverage, the first is accompanied with an undescribable zest, with which the latter is wholly unmingled. If this Lady has her vanities, they tend to the melioration and softening of our habitudes\*, and are only conspicuous in those struggles which utility,

\* TWELVE ARTICLES OF FAITH, necessary for all Foreigners residing in London.

## I.

THE first belief of the vulgar in England, is, that all Foreigners are Frenchmen, and all Frenchmen somewhat less than men; consequently an alien must not argue with the mob, as what argument can instantaneously root up a prejudice or remove barbarism.

## II.

When he sees a brutal Carman, flogging a half starved horse for his amusement, for not doing that which he has not power to perform, he must not humanely interfere, as in that case he might probably be reduced to the hard necessity of being compelled to strip and fight the unfeeling miscreant himself, when it is an hundred to one, but the mob would join the Carman, steal his clothes, and beat the benevolent stranger half dead!

## III.

When he hires a hackney coach, he must take the number, as a provident measure against accidents, and on paying the driver, he must not suffer him to put the money to his mouth, as, under the pretence of biting it, the ingenious Coachman will change it, for a bad shilling.

## IV. When

Les Douze ARTICLES de FOY, que tout Etranger doit savoir, pendant sa demeure à Londres.

I<sup>o</sup>.

LA ferme croyance du bas peuple d'Angleterre, est que tout étranger est Français, que tout Français n'est que le *diminutif* d'un homme, par conséquent tout étranger doit éviter toute contestation avec la canaille, car de quel argument peut on se servir pour convaincre un barbare.

II<sup>o</sup>.

S'il voit un charétier qui s'amuse à frapper sans pitié un pauvre cheval à moitié mort de faim, incapable de traîner son fardeau, il ne doit pas s'en mêler, car autrement, il se verrait réduit à la nécessité de mettre l'habit bas de pugelizer le Coquin & il y a cent contre un que la populace prendrait le parti du vilain, volerait les habits de l'étranger & le batteroit à mort.

III<sup>o</sup>.

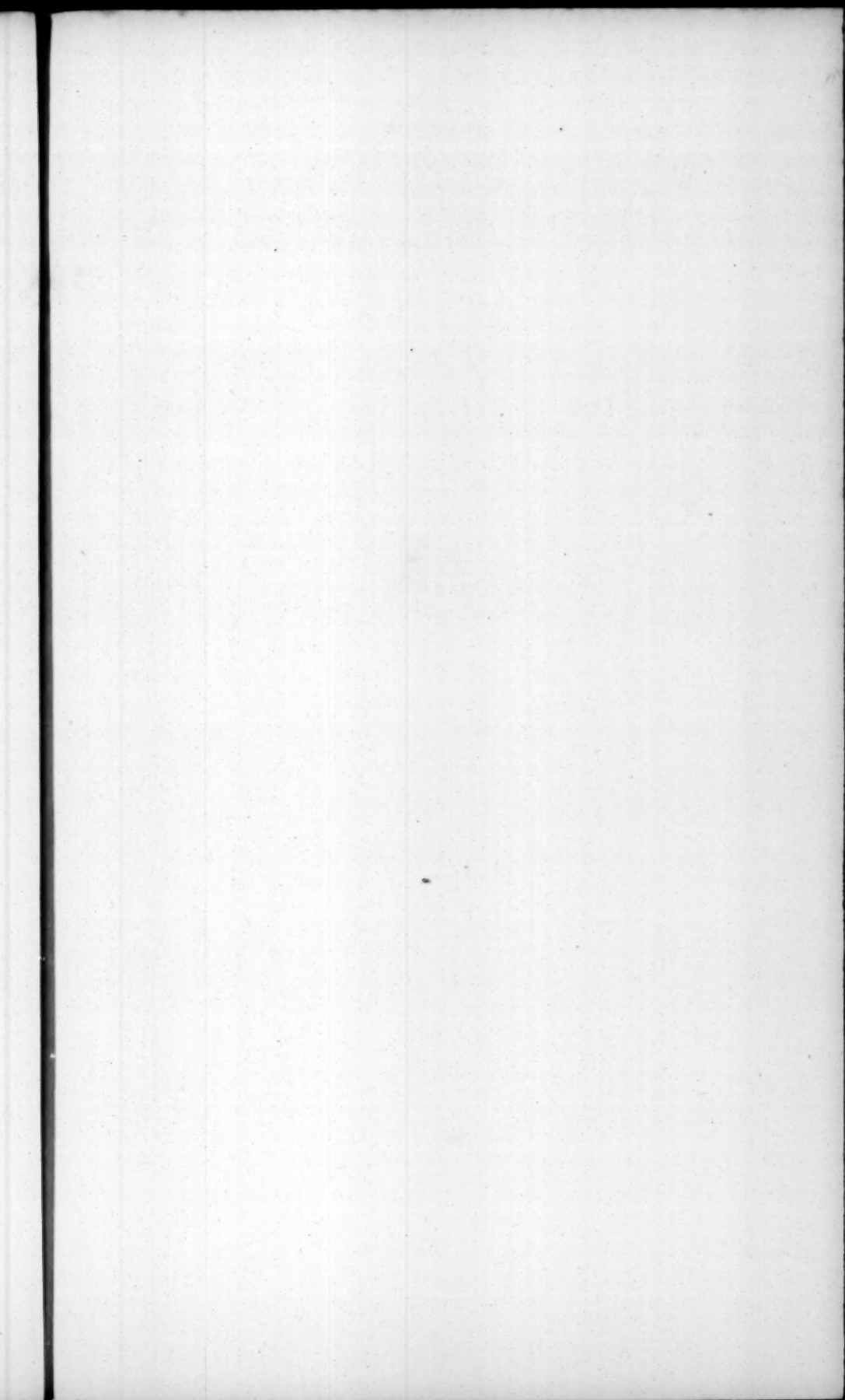
S'il loue un *fiacre* il faut qu'il en prenne le N<sup>o</sup> c'est une mesure nécessaire contre tous accidens & quand il payera le cocher, il prendra bien garde qu'il ne mette l'argent dans sa bouche sous prétexte de le mordre; car son subtil cocher vomit de la même bouche le mauvais & de bon argent & pourrait dans ce cas la lui jurer qu'il lui a donné un mauvais shelling.

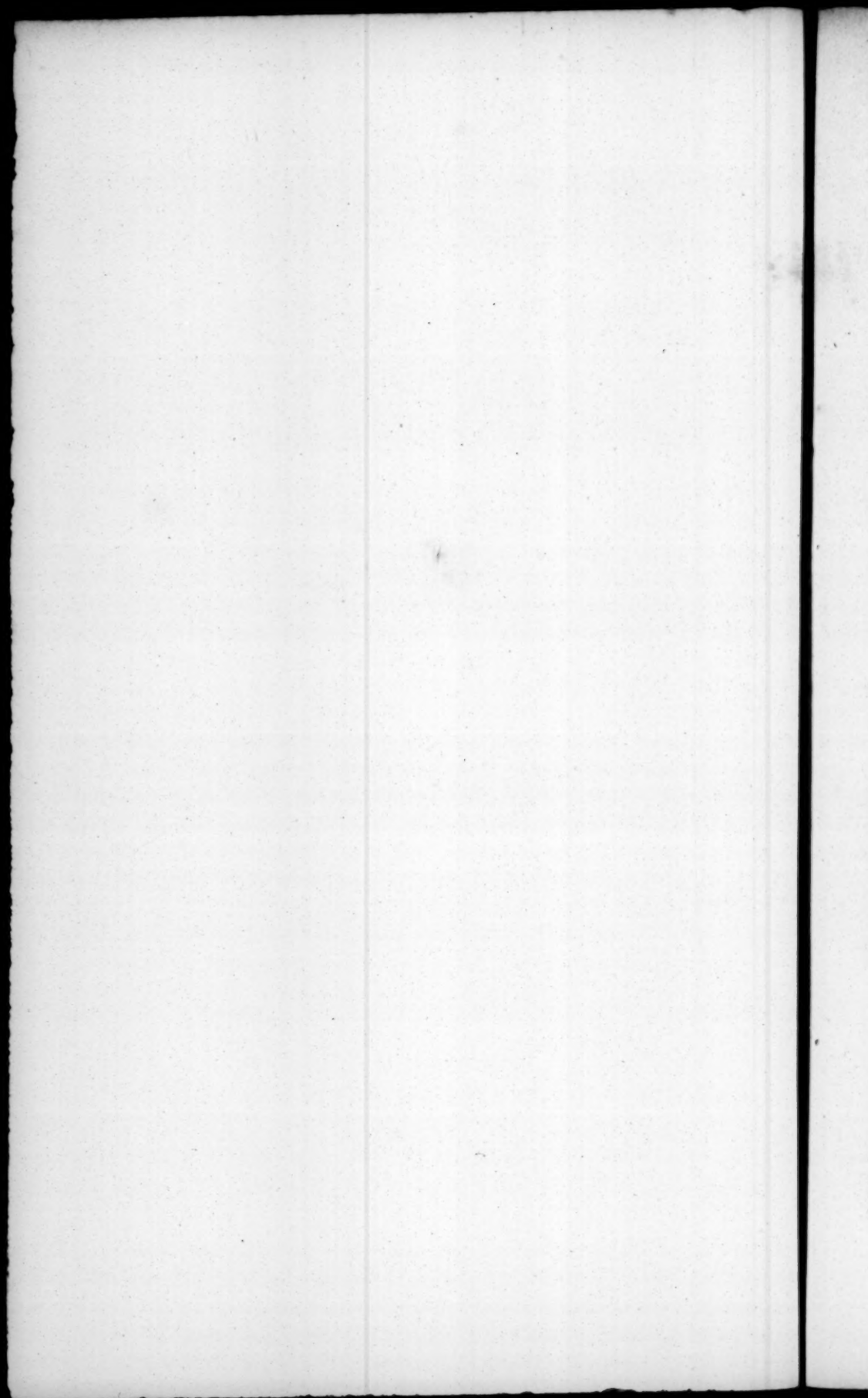
IV<sup>o</sup>. S'il











lity and elegance can justify. Men may become social without commixing with the ladies, but cannot possibly be happy. The smile of beauty sweetens the draught of existence, and so amends the

## IV.

When he takes a wherry or boat, at any of the stairs on the Thames, but especially if he is accompanied by a lady, he must defer the payment of the waterman, until he is safe on *terra firma*, as otherwise, if the boatman should be dissatisfied (and it very seldom occurs when they are not), the unthinking foreigner would run the hazard of being dextrously jerked into the river, which calamity would be so far from creating pity in the observers, that the mob would shout in triumph to see a Frenchman ducked!

## V.

When he sees a crowd assembled in the street, he must walk on, as should he stop even for a minute, he would lose his cash, his watch, or his kerchief, or perhaps all; for in this mode of conveyancing the English have the honor to excel all Europe!

## VI.

When he goes to a public ordinary, or *Table d'Hôte*, he must take especial care to seize the first slice of the best joint, at all hazards; for if his superior politeness should urge him to wait, he will run a chance of not having any; it being a common motive on such common occasions, in this country, to take care of *number one*, as they phrase it; and he that devours most, considers himself as the best man!

## VII.

Should he be unmarried, or unconnected, and his passions lead him to a paphian encounter, he must select a professed courtesan, and make the best and safest bargain he is able: he must not, at his peril, even affect to understand the overtures of any other order of females, lest an accomplice should be placed, as a witness, and the unhappy foreigner be indicted for *crim. con.* and cast in damages tantamount to his utter ruin.

VIII. He

IV<sup>o</sup>.

S'il prend un bateau à aucuns des ports de la *Tamise*, & si sur tout il est accompagné d'une dame; qu'il se souviennne de ne jamais payer le batelier qu'hors du bateau; car si l'homme n'étoit par content du payement, ce qui n'arrive que fort rement, notre étranger se verroit obligé de basculer dans l'Eau; & ces accidens loin d'exciter la pitié des temoins ne feroit qu'augmenter leur ris en voyant un Français bien mouillé.

V<sup>o</sup>.

S'il apperçoit quelqu' émeute dans la rue, il faut qu'il passe son chemin; & s'il ne s'arretoit qu' une minute, il y perderoit son argent, sa montre, &c. &c. Car sur l'article de *filouterie*, les Anglais l'emportent sur tous les Européens.

VI<sup>o</sup>.

S'il va manger à *Table d'Hôte*, il prendra garde à se servir le premier; car si la politesse l'engagait à attendre que les autres se fussent servis, il courrait risque de n'avoir que des os, la règle ordinaire de ce pays étant de ne songer qu'à soy, & celui qui dévore le plus vite est regardé comme le plus habile.

VII<sup>o</sup>.

Notre héros serait-il garçon ou sans connoissance, la nature le conduirait t'elle chez quelque déesse de moyenne vertu, qu'il se souviennne de s'adresser à l'une des plus fameuse laïis & qu'il fasse son marché auparavant qu'il ne se vante pas d'en connoître d'autres; depeur qu' une seconde n'étant cachée ne vint servir après coup de temoin lors ce qu'on chargeroit notre étranger de *crim. con.* ce qui peut etre l'exposerait à une ruine totale.

VIII<sup>o</sup>. Qu'il



the potion, as to leave only that remote power of bitterness for the senses, which is perhaps necessary for the mind.

I have now sketched the *contour* of LADY JERSEY, and have only to lament the inadequacy of the artist: she is what the wise would have her, meek yet meritorious; and when her ashes are entombed, the tablet on her sepulchre should signify, that she was the ruler of a nation's taste—the arbitress of female rights—the handmaid of science

## VIII.

He must not frequent a sale or auction, from mere curiosity, as many of them are fraudulently conducted; and should he be paralysed or take snuff, they will notice the involuntary motions of his head, and having run up an article to ten times its value, seize the occasion of his sneezing, or being palsied, to insist upon it that he bid for the lot, and make him take it under every disadvantage.

## IX.

He must not enquire his way, of any person in the street, but go into some adjoining shop; as otherwise, if he wants to go to the north, they will direct him to the south, and laugh heartily at the presumed discomfiture of the credulous stranger.

## X.

When he enters a coffee or eating-house, he must not leave his hat for a minute, as it is possible it will be changed, if it is new, and the rascal will hold himself exonerated, according to a famous British axiom, that an exchange is no robbery: he will likewise be endangered in a more material manner, as he may have his stamp taken out, and be indicted for wearing a hat without any, and cast in a heavy fine.

## XI.

Whenever he takes a lodging for a single gentleman, he must ascertain, whether the maid is to be let with the lodging, or let alone: as otherwise, should the artful wench throw herself in his way, he might be tried for a rape, and lose both his character and his property.

## XII. If



## VIII.

Qu'il ne fréquente jamais aucune vente, la plus part d'elles étant frauduleuse; car s'il avait par hasard quelques *mouvements convulsifs* ou s'il prenait du *tabac*, on prendrait garde à ses actions involontaires, l'on ferait monter aussitôt un article dix fois au-dessus de sa valeur & l'on saisirait l'occasion d'un éternuement ou de tout autre signe pour l'obliger à prendre le lot.

## IX.

Qu'il ne demande jamais son chemin dans la rue, mais qu'il entre dans une boutique; car autrement s'il avoit besoin d'aller au nord ou l'enverrait au *midy*, & il apprièteroit à rire à ceux qui l'auraient mal indiqué.

## X.

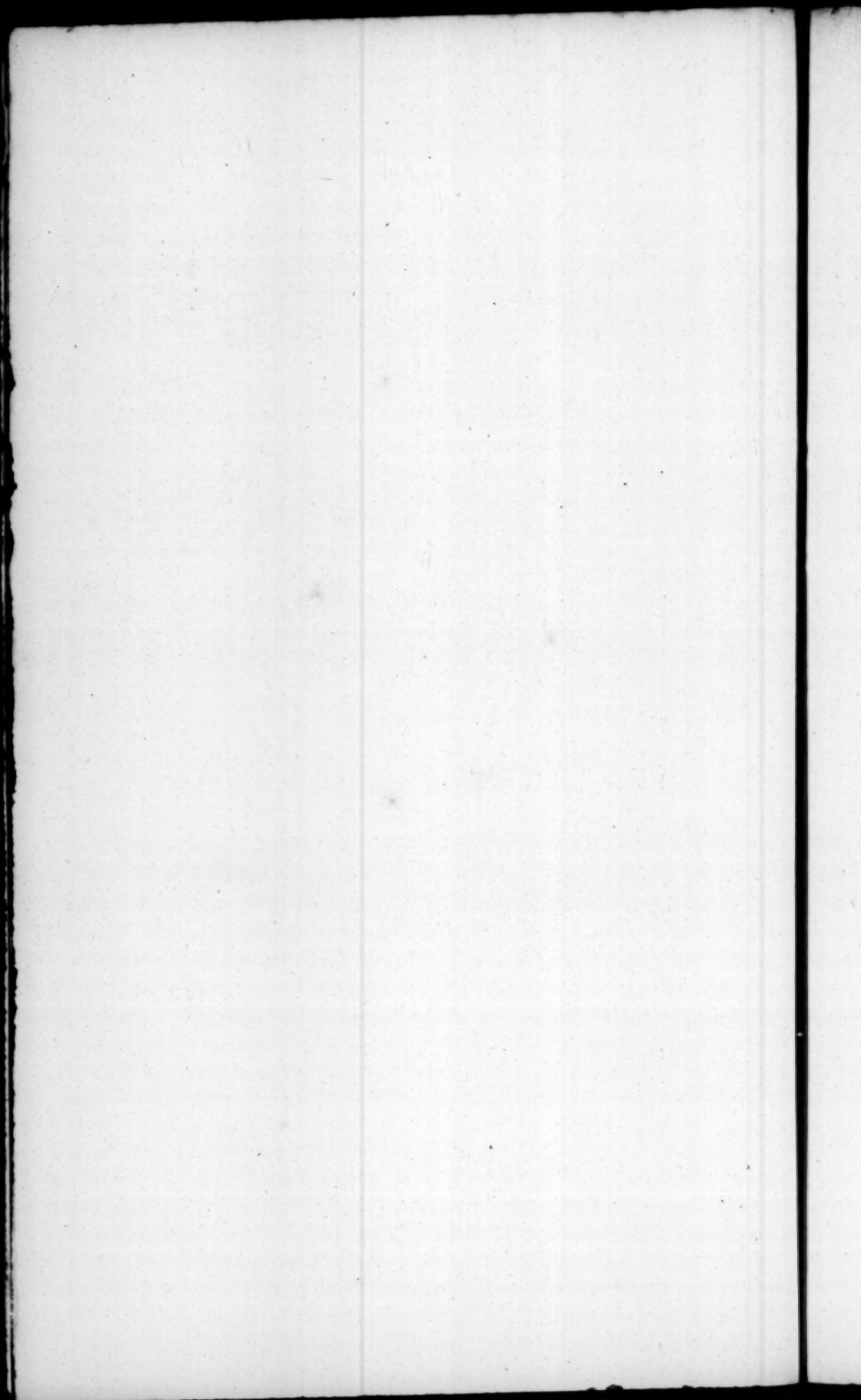
S'il entre dans un *café* ou dans un *hôtel*, qu'il ne quitte pas une seule minute, son chapeau, car il pourrait être changé, s'il était neuf; & son voleur ne regarderait cela comme rien, d'après l'honnête axiome Anglais, *qu'un troc n'en pas un vol*; il courrait en outre un plus grand danger, qui serait qu'on lui ôterait son *estampe*, par là, se verrait pour suivi & forcé de payer une amende considérable.

## XI.

Toutes les fois qu'un étranger prendra un logement, il aura soin de comprendre dans son marché la servante de la maison, c'est à dire, si elle appartiendra à la chambre ou non. Car autrement l'*impudente* se jetterait dans son chemin & pourrait, s'il ne payait par a son goût, l'accuser de *viol* & peut être y perdrait sa fortune & son caractère.

## XII. S





science—the contemner of obloquy, and the intimate of good sense.

I heard much of the Queen's political influence with his Majesty, which I did not believe; but if that good and exemplary woman possesses a due dominion with her husband, let her intreat and implore him to abandon those men who have knowingly or unknowingly practised upon the well-being of her house; and the felicity, if not existence, of her dear and amiable children.—Those who converse with the King aver that his mental faculties are sound; yet if any man had a false, or weak, or wicked steward, whom the tenantry dreaded as an engine of spoliation, he would unquestionably discard his delegate to preserve his revenue: and surely his Majesty cannot be so much in love with the misdeeds of his abominable servant as to prefer him to his estate. But should his Majesty's partiality for Mr. PITT\*, and his unhappy obedience

to

#### XII.

If, agreeably to the blessed system of *espionage*, he should be charged, by some interested miscreant, with being a spy, or speaking disrespectfully of the English government, and be taken before a magistrate, he should continue to bawl incessantly *vive le Roi*; as should he labour to prove his innocence, he might unluckily be sent to Bridewell: a bad magistrate would have two great points to answer by his commitment; he would cover his ignorance of the language by a speedy condemnation, and, perhaps, curry favor with our rulers, for a prompt obedience to a miserable measure.

#### XII<sup>o</sup>.

Si d'après le bien heureux systeme d'*espionage*, aucun étranger se voyait accusé, par quelque coquin vénal, d'être un *espion*, ou d'avoir mal parlé du gouvernement Anglais, qu'il se souvienne en présence du *magistrat*, de crier sans cesse à haut voix, *vive le Roi*, &c. Car en voulant prouver son innocence, il serait peut être envoyé dans une maison de correction, & aurait til le malheur d'être conduit devant un ignorant *magistrat* ce vil esclave trouvera deux motifs pour le renfermer, d'abord son défaut de connaissance de la langue, le portera à le punir immédiatement & peut être pour se concilier l'amitié de ses comettants se servira t'on de mesures très désagréables à son égard.

\* No man can view the actual situation of affairs both in Ireland and Great Britain, without perceiving in the conduct of the Minister a regular design to risque every dreadful extremity, even of civil violence itself, rather than quit his situation. Disappointed in all the objects of fair ambition, detected in all his financial quackeries and delusions, his mind, harsh, imperious and unforgiving, searches in revenge for the only consolation it can yet enjoy. To have been the favoured Minister of a flourishing and free people, might once, perhaps, have contented the utmost of his wishes; but rather than not to govern, he is determined now to govern over a nation of bankrupt slaves. If he cannot destroy liberty in France, somewhere, at least, he is determined that she shall fall. If his feebleness

to his fatal councils, ever involve him in those calamities, which are terrible even on reflection, it is some consolation to his *real* friends, to believe that his disposition, when unbiassed, is of that kind tenor as may insure him a host of ingenuous adherents; not drawn

in the conduct of a foreign war be notorious, there is a chance, he thinks, of redeeming the character of his abilities by the vigour of his plans against his defenceless fellow citizens. If he can bring the enemy's finances no further than to the *gulf* of ruin, he has shewn with what a mischievous, monkey dexterity, he can precipitate those of Great Britain into the *abyss* of it.

That such a Minister, having once beat up his mind to the terrible design, should wish to bring matters to an issue while he can do it with advantage, is in the just and common calculation of human nature. That he is systematically preparing for it, his measures in both countries, coupled with the parliamentary declarations of his associates, sufficiently evince. We read with horror and alarm the avowed, deliberate wish of the sanguinary BRESFORD, "that the North of Ireland were in a state of open rebellion," and we discern with fearful perplexity, how the cold, the wily, and the wary PITT, having every where planted barracks for the protection of his person, and passed laws for the preservation of his place, waits but for the moment in which the curses of the people shall change from deep to loud, to tear off the mask at once, and proclaim MYRMIDON LAW in Great Britain, as he has done in the sister kingdom.

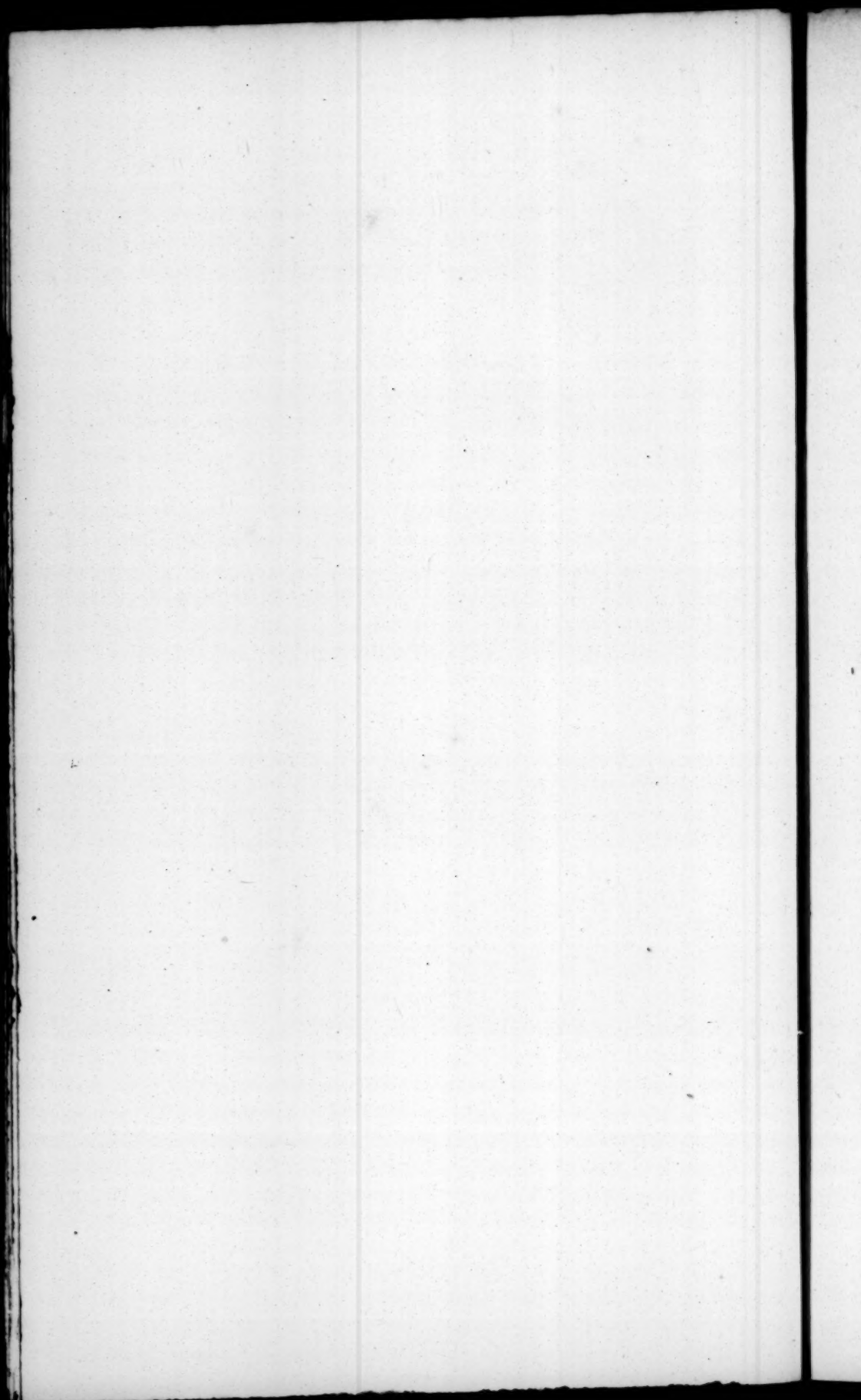
Is this denied? Observe but the warmth and vehemence with which he defends the clause in his Bank Bill, for the payment of the soldiers in cash. When the general question of the failure of the Bank is debated; when the principles of public credit are discussed, we find him uniformly maintaining that paper is as good as gold. It is not once, or in a loose way, that he has hazarded this proposition; the whole of his present scheme is bottomed, and built upon its truth. But when the army is to be paid, mark the change! Gold and paper are far different; gold is much better, and the army must have the gold. The public creditor must take his chance, for the soldier is to be first served. Thus, when shuffling and evasion will do no more, and the Minister's own sense of the value of his argument is brought to trial, the truth is eviscerated from him, and his guilty partiality appears at once with bold and hideous front. What are we to conclude from this? What, but that he sees the hour approaching when this preference shall avail him, and when at his deathful call the soldier—Merciful God! that in the poor, degraded condition of this country, the bitterest half of its cup of miseries should yet remain behind! That to bolster up his incapacity, and feed his craving appetite for power, we should be threatened with all the horror of civil confusion!

It must no longer be disguised. To this dreadful end all his measures inevitably lead. Already the flame has broken forth in our sister kingdom. Blood—would to Heaven we yet speak true!—has not indeed been spilt; but the Minister has drawn the sword, and thrown away the scabbard. A war with Ireland is a war with England; and they who support Mr. PITT in his measures relative to Ireland, are answerable for consequences ten thousand times more dreadful to think of than all the accumulated evils of the American contest. Where is the DUKE of PORTLAND? Where is the DUKE of RICHMOND? Contriving, or tamely tolerating the civil extinction of the PONSONBYS, and the FITZGERALDS!!! Is this credible? Is this possible? What madness has seized them? How can they still prefer the  
base









drawn or extracted from those mercenary wretches with which our official establishments are crammed and glutted, and who

“ would fight for any God or man,”

but from that immense and wholesome order of Britons who have been so maltreated by the vermin of the state—who had the hardihood to respect their Sovereign in the same instant that they openly despised HIS MINISTER; who had illuminated minds, and hearts of oak; who can supplicate without a priest, and *be loyal without a bribe!* This paralyzing and infectious organ has breathed his malign influence like a mildew over the planet, and made Europe groan: his existence is pestilential, and his similitude will be the gorgon of posterity: he is an imbecile, a hypocrite, and a villain.—Had the Queen a due sense of the state of her children, she should shriek when he whispered their father.—He has dared, in the whirlwind of his unbridled and unparalleled audacity, to suppose and implicate a foe to the Sovereign in those virtuous men, who regarded him and his deeds with abhorrence. He is proud but not noble, and eloquent but not wise; he is unmindful that his family are paupers, and presumes to kick the *patient Beast* that sustains them with its bounty: he came into office like a thief, and he will be suspended like a malefactor: he has polluted the human character, by having a parasite in a human form! Who can affix the extent or colour of his foul ambition? does he wish to be the *Sylla* or *Robespierre* of the land? Does the King sleep, or has he lashed himself to the helm, with this inauspicious pilot, in the determination to brave the storm, or founder with the author of our common woe? The PRINCE has happily joined the standard of

base interests of this intriguing, jobbing, jacobin Minister, to the peace of their kindred, to the pride of their houses, to the safety of their country, to the solid satisfaction and comfort of their own hearts and minds?

If this must be, so be it. If they do not care to act with the people, the people will do without them.—Liberty and property are blessings well worth a struggle; and a single drop of English blood, shed for the preservation of those blessings, is more precious than all the fame and fortunes of the pensioned house of PITT. There are yet in this country men whom his gold cannot corrupt, and whom his threats cannot awe; who will tell him to his teeth that he is an enemy to the laws, the liberties, and the quiet of his country; and who, if the dreadful occasion should ever come, will shew him that they can act as well as suffer, and that, having vainly exerted themselves to save the sinking freedom of the country, they are resolved not to survive it.

liberty

liberty with Mr. Fox \*, which was the only resolution he could embrace for the *preservation* of the crown: as whatever the prejudices of the King may be, there is no problem more clear than that the continuation of Mr. PITT in office is the ardent and uninterrupted

\* I have noted this event in terms of congratulation, not because Mr. Fox is perfect, but as he is so much less obnoxious than Mr. Pitt. The career of the public life of Mr. Fox will not bear out any independent man in an unqualified eulogium upon the tendencies of his pursuits; but the present Minister, with his miscreant majorities, has brought the kingdom to such an abyss of terror, that all minor considerations must be absorbed in the endeavour to rescue it from annihilation. When we hear an arrogant priest daringly assert that the parliament is not the parliament of the people, but the king, and that the people have nothing to do with the laws, but to obey them; and another polluted babler exclaiming, perish Commerce, but live the Constitution, and such incoherent manifestations of murderous folly, equally weak and wicked, it becomes all real friends to that constitution to make a rational defence against the irruptions of lunacy; and, as the Prince is deeply engaged in the stake, he has done wisely to cancel the recollection of some ingratitude in the great hope of preserving his legitimate dominion entire. The most abandoned of all former statesmen, in their most detestable projects, had some regard for that constitution under which they became enormously rich themselves, and enriched their dependants, and made their vassalage golden; they were enabled to say, with some candour, that it would last their day; but the present insidious, ill fated gang, seem resolved to see the *last* of it themselves.

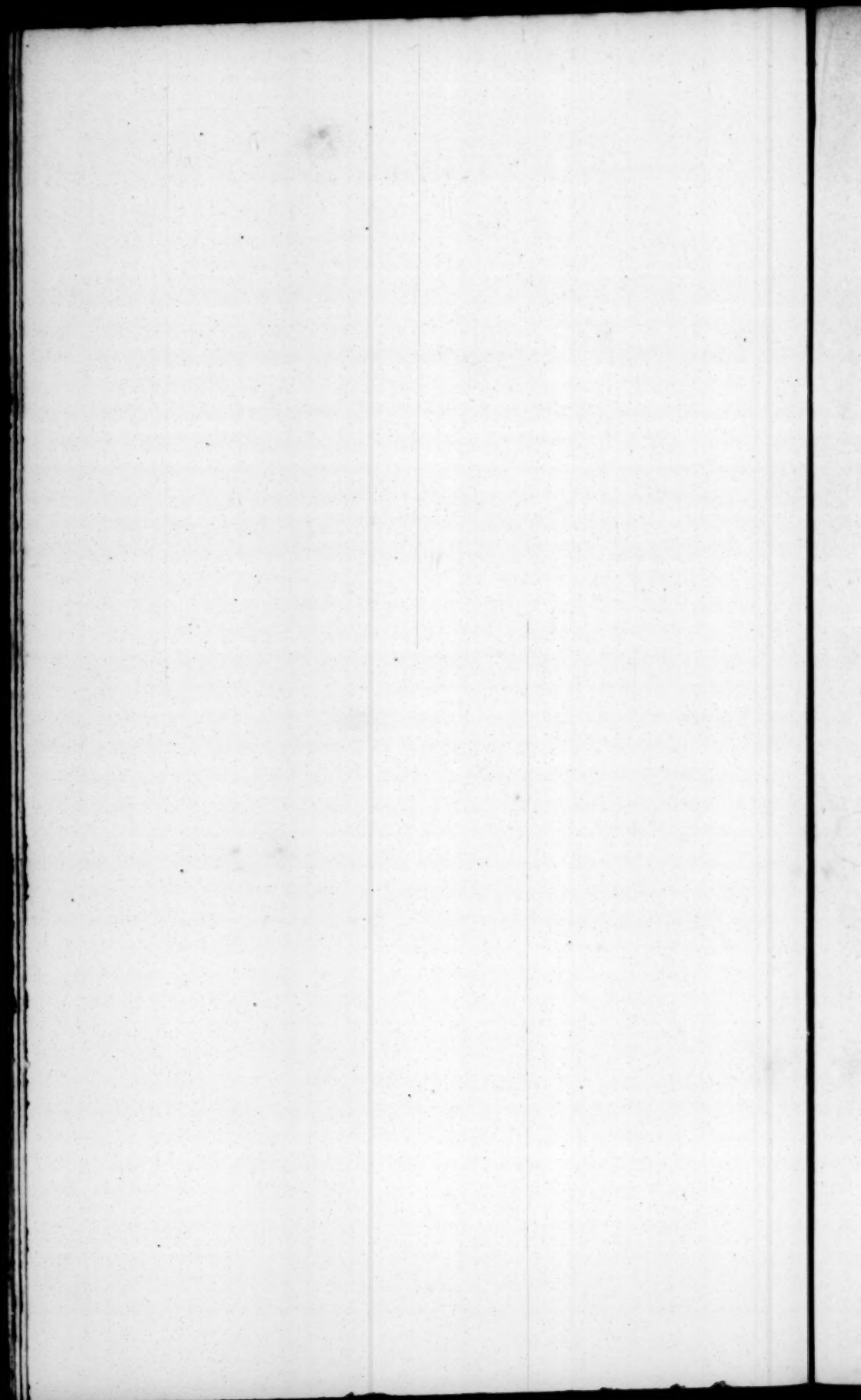
Unless it is the firm and virtuous resolution of Mr. Fox to impeach the Minister, and to pursue that impeachment by an adequate punishment, with a declaratory accompaniment, signifying the evil that has been, and the justice that is to ensue:—unless it is the primary disposition of his soul to manifest a disregard for the rotting emoluments of place, and to cling to it merely to enforce the purposes of political goodness:—unless it is his determination to extirpate the minions of corruption, and, if possible, to obliterate the baneful principle altogether, it would be still more hazardous for him to be in office than Mr. Pitt, as the last retreat of the people's hope would be destroyed, and a desperation might ensue, in which the forfeiture of his life might be the most summary calamity. Mr. Pitt has carried his governing atrocity so far that no system of palliation can withhold him from perdition, and the most sagacious patriots wish him to remain in power, that he may the more rapidly accelerate his own destruction.

Mr. Fox and his senatorial adherents have had several opportunities which, if properly managed, would have disgraced their opponents for ever; but they were not seized, and the failure induces a belief that they feel too intimately for the public infirmities of each other. When Mr. Pitt and Mr. Dundas reeled into the House of Commons *in a state of drunkenness*, if Mr. Fox had done his duty, he should have held them up to the nation as bestial spectacles, and exclaimed “here is your heaven-born Minister, behold the filthy state in which he has presumed to enter the Senate, to make laws for you and your children!” When I reproached a member of parliament for not having done thus, he excused himself under the idea that it would not have been *gentlemanly* to have taken such an advantage: but to this artificial sentiment I replied, that when a poor centinel was brought to the halberd to be terribly flogged for sleeping or tipping on his post









terraptured desire of every enemy to his dignity and family :—his insolence, his pertinacity, his malice, and his misfortunes, may involve his monarch and his auxiliaries in one sweep of comprehensive ruin. All the arrogance imputable to CARDINAL WOLSEY becomes humility, when compared with the sentiment, demeanour, and progress of this lordly miscreant. To be most loyally attached to his Majesty is nothing : you must bow down and kiss the footstool of this political dagon or dragon, or it is of no import.—were Confucius, Socrates, Galileo or Christ, to maintain the supremacy of truth, would he not shave their skulls and hurry them to

post—when a famished wretch was brought to the bar for pilfering, and sentenced to an eternal banishment beyond the trackless ocean—when a squalid matron was whipped for stealing a few pewter pots, on the sale of which the immediate existence of the offspring of her womb depended, we heard of no *gentlemanly* interferences to withhold the torment, or suspend the infliction of the penal statute ; then it naturally followed, from such irrefragable reasoning, that these *very gentlemanly emotions* were only calculated to shelter potent scoundrelism, and as superseding the might of Justice : the sooner they were to be regulated the better !

All the force of language resolves into faintness, when my mind, in the plenitude of its indignation, grapples at the power to depict what it feels : every *sound Englishman* may exclaim, that “ the curse never fell upon our nation till now.” This accursed Premier has so operated with his official talisman, as to give a changeable aspect to the ancient attributes of the national character. He has his puppets of all dimensions for all occasions ; when he would wheedle and peep through the ribs of morality, to mature some legislative wile, he drags forth the tedious WILBERFORCE, who can mingle in his *cant*, the Lacedemonian apothegm with the malediction of the Prophets, and while he prates *against Time*, he can moidre the purest intellect of the opposition !—The madness of the Administration has hurried them into measures, which cannot be accomplished or defended by any argument compatible with the health of the Constitution :—they imprecate when they should be prompt and decisive in action, and rave when they should convince—they have had the *peculiar honor* of introducing a system of insolence in our manners, which is equally visible in the first Officers of the State, and the pert Blockhead who is suborned to traduce Virtue and destroy Truth : the Secretary and the Scribbler present the same brazen front to our contemplation, and we are sorrowfully condemned to witness in either, the hardihood of baseness and decay of charity.—But JOHN BULL is now so fallen, sullen, and contemptible, as scarcely to be worth the damning or saving : it was not until it was lacerated in the broad points of its avarice alone, that the PUBLIC BEAST began to wince ; and however we may abhor Mr. PITT, for his malefactions, there is nothing more certain, than that the people have appeared even more willing to become *slaves and beggars*, than he was to make them so ; no man can regard the present state of society, in this nation, without shuddering at the depreciation of all nobleness ; depravity is the general impellent, and infamy the general reward : it is possible that the Creator might have intended man to be the most estimable animal, but, admitting the idea, he has been egregiously deceived in the speculation.

upon

a provincial bastille to be striped and harrassed by a common ruffian?—Was he procreated in the common order and agency of humanity, or was he kneaded from the sweepings of hell and the spawn of Gomorrah? He sneers at wisdom, he despises beauty, his expedients are ephemeral, and he has shaken the throne. It should be the wish of the noble to meet this despoiler tooth to tooth, that they might terminate the miseries of the world, or lose the sense of human depression. If I should be bayoneted for this patriotic ardour, by some minions of his will, my spirit would have the consolation to be honored and lamented by my country. The undue preponderance which the administration have acquired, menaces all with extinction; whoever perseveres in action, upon a principle that is erroneous, becomes an Agent more monstrous, in proportion as he is suffered to proceed. Those ideas of equalised liberty, which the Republics of Greece originally imbibed from *Lycurgus*, *Philolaus*, *Pitticus*, *Thales*, and other wise lawgivers, were admirably calculated to preserve all those divisions of government from injury, which by having a proper power over each other, made all conducive to the public good, because all were interested in the uniformity of such necessary movements! Whenever the liberty of a nation becomes repugnant to its laws, and each has a sphere of its own, incommunicable with the other, discontent, if not destruction, must ensue: hence arises the very serious necessity to fashion such legal obligations, as shall meet and fit the leading prejudices of the People:—it must not be forgotten, that the People may be happy and mighty without a King, but a King is a non-entity without the People. If the Magistrate expects that his authority shall be durable, he must take especial care, that the cause of such authority is reconcileable to the reasoning faculties of those, who live and act subject to the impression of his decree: a bad government may compel us to a temporary silence, by a system of terror; but no earthly power can eradicate the seeds of resentment, or suppress their growth and issue.

Fulham, April 8th, 1797.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

FINIS.

